

knew—importation of more labor. Initial efforts were concentrated on Chinese and Portuguese workers, leading to thriving communities of these ethnicities in countries like Jamaica, Trinidad and Guyana. Indeed, this year the Chinese Community will be celebrating the 150th Anniversary of their arrival into Trinidad and already in some quarters the call has gone out for official recognition of a Chinese arrival day.

The greatest influx of new labor in the post emancipation period, however, came from India and interestingly virtually the same race-based philosophy that was used to justify the enslavement of Africans featured in the importation of Indians. Indians had been introduced to Mauritius and Fiji and in early discourse over the suitability of the Indian for labor in the Caribbean, officials of the East India Company described the Indians as being “more akin to the monkey than the man. They have no religion, no education and in their present state no want beyond eating, drinking and sleeping”

The Indians were not to be seen as slaves—Indian labor was classified as indenturedship—they were to work for specific periods of time at the end of which they exercised the choice of either returning to India or accepting a tract of state land to remain as freemen in the Caribbean. As the time rolled by the option of returning to India was gradually made more and more difficult. Thus, it was that beginning in 1838 and extending to the end of the First World War in 1918 over 1,000,000 Indians were introduced into the Caribbean to work on the sugar plantations. Today, the largest Indian societies in the Caribbean are to be found in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, but the immigration of Indians was widespread throughout the Caribbean; 238,000 went to Guyana; 145,000 were sent to Trinidad; 39,000 to Guadeloupe; 34,000 to Suriname; 21,500 to Jamaica; smaller numbers went to Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The repercussions of these events are of course still being felt today. In the Caribbean, emancipation still remains a work in progress, since it has taken on aspects which extend beyond the mere end of slavery. Many Caribbean societies face the struggle of blending different cultures and ethnicities into a coherent social whole. Of course, the infusion of different peoples has led to the development of a pluralistic culture, perhaps best exemplified in Trinidad and Tobago where calypso and soca exist side by side with chutney, the steelpan with the tassa and the cuisine ranges from pastelles and arepas to sancoche and peleau, provisions and oil down, bake and shark and buljol, roti and phouloorie, fried rice and chow mein. It is also reflected in the general antipathy of blacks to agricultural endeavor and the stereotype of the Chinese laundry or the Portuguese rum shop. It is reflected in sport, as in politics as we continue to strive to develop the society which we all desire.

The Jamaican icon Bob Marley has exhorted us to emancipate ourselves from mental slavery and nowhere is this exhortation more apposite than in the incongruous situation where politically independent countries of the modern Caribbean continue to maintain the British Privy Council as their final arbiter in jurisprudential matters. Emancipation will not be fully achieved until that is corrected.

Whether in the Caribbean or in America the abolition of slavery unleashed the compendium of forces out of which modern society emerged. Still however, there is unfinished business, not least of which is the increasing clamor for the righting of a historical wrong—the payment of reparations to the heirs of those who endured this most heinous institution. So far, the concept of rep-

arations is a notion which has engaged the attention only of activists and academics. That is changing; others are becoming conscious of the need for atonement. For example, at its 75th General Convention held this past June, the Episcopal Church of the United States adopted a Resolution entitled “Slavery and Racial Reconciliation”. The Resolution acknowledged the Church’s participation in the fundamental betrayal of humanity represented by slavery, observed that the repercussions of slavery continue to plague our life and culture and called upon Congress and the American people to initiate a study and dialogue about the history and legacy of slavery and of methodologies for the provision of monetary and non-monetary reparations to the descendants of the victims of slavery.

There is much that still remains to be done. Only when there is universal understanding of and reparations for the blight of slavery will we be able to speak of complete emancipation. For now, it behoves all of us, jointly as well as individually, to mark one of the most significant events in our history and indeed in world history; and to rededicate ourselves to working for its total achievement. Trinidad and Tobago has done its part; in 1985, Trinidad and Tobago was the first country to declare Emancipation Day as a national holiday. Other Caribbean countries have followed.

HONORING MR. LLOYD A. KING

HON. CHARLES W. BOUSTANY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, President John F. Kennedy once said that the greatness of poets “depends upon the courage with which they face the challenges of life.” Today, I rise to recognize one such poet and American hero.

Lloyd A. King, a native of New York State, was drafted to serve in the U.S. Army in Vietnam in 1967. As a non-commissioned officer with the 101st Airborne Division in 1968 and 1969, he began writing about his emotions and experiences through poetry. In his poems Mr. King described the sights and sounds that he couldn’t tell his family back home.

Mr. King eventually was awarded the Silver Star, the Soldier’s Medal, the Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts, two Air Medals, and nearly a dozen other awards including the highest individual medal awarded by the Republic of South Vietnam, the RVN Gallantry Cross with Gold Star.

Thirty years later, on July 28, 1998, Mr. King began writing again about his experiences in Vietnam, in hopes that he could express his personal feelings and the events that he had not previously been able to share.

Currently a resident of Lafayette, Louisiana, Mr. King has been honored with the Military Writers Society of America 2006 Gold Medal Award for “Best Book of Poetry” for his “From ‘Nam with Love.” Mr. King now serves as the commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, William McKenzie Chapter #504, Lafayette, Louisiana, he is also a lifetime member of Vietnam Veterans of America, Acadiana Chapter #141.

As an artist, author, poet and soldier, I ask my colleagues to honor Mr. Lloyd A. King, American hero, for his accomplishments.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO TORI LANGE

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Ms. Tori Lange of Littleton, Colorado. Ms. Lange has been accepted to the People to People World Leadership Forum here in our nation’s Capitol. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the People to People program founded by President Eisenhower in 1956.

Ms. Lange has displayed academic excellence, community involvement and leadership potential. All students chosen for the program have been identified and nominated by educators.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join in paying tribute to Tori Lange, and wish her the best in all her future endeavors.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF DYLAN LEVALLEY OF MCKINLEYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor the accomplishments of Dylan LeValley of McKinleyville, California. With his fellow rowers on the James Robert Hanssen, Dylan completed a historic feat in winning the 2006 Ocean Fours Rowing Race across the Atlantic Ocean. Dylan LeValley was raised in the First Congressional District of California and is the son of my constituents, Linda Doerflinger and Ron LeValley.

Mr. LeValley, along with 3 fellow rowers from the University of Puget Sound, set out on June 10th to row across the Atlantic Ocean from New York City to Falmouth, England. They performed this remarkable feat in a small, open-topped boat without the aid of any motorized power, and with only the supplies they could carry inside the boat. In 68 days, these young men traveled approximately 3,800 miles while being knocked far off their course by storms, currents, and unusually strong winds. In doing so, they became the first Americans to row from the United States to the United Kingdom, and the first team to ever row from mainland to mainland without pausing.

Mr. Speaker, this accomplishment is extremely impressive, but is made more meaningful because it was done in the name of charity. Drawing inspiration from the death of one team member’s father to asthma, the team named their boat, the James Robert Hanssen, in his honor and set out to raise \$300,000 for the American Lung Association. Such an ambitious goal reminds us that this endeavor had significance for the team members beyond the physical challenge. A remarkable achievement, their journey will be remembered both for the records they set and for their personal contribution to medical charity.

HONORING SENATOR GROVER
FORD BOWERS, JR.

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a true friend to our Nation and the State of South Carolina. Friday, July 7, 2006, saw the sad passing of Grover Ford Bowers, Jr. Senator Bowers was born in Luray, South Carolina, in Hampton County on November 20, 1919. He was a son of the late Grover Ford Bowers, Sr. and Corinne Fitts Bowers. He graduated from Estill High School and the University of South Carolina. He was a member of Luray Christian Church where he served as finance chairman. He was also a member of Estill Masonic Lodge and the Society of 1824. Senator Bowers was a United States Marine Corps Veteran of World War II, having served on the Island of Tinian in the 18th Anti-Aircraft Artillery. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain. He then became the co-founder of Harper & Bowers Inc. in 1947. After retirement in 1976, he remained actively involved in both agri-business and politics. Senator Bowers served in the South Carolina Senate from 1962–1966 and was the last Senator from Hampton County. He served as a member of the Board of Visitors of Clemson University and The Medical University of South Carolina, as well as various State Commissions including: State Ethics Commission, State ASCS Commission, S.C. Highway Commission, State Transportation Commission and State Forestry Commission. In 1978 Senator Bowers was awarded the Order of the Palmetto by Governor James B. Edwards.

He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Macie Tison Bowers, his 3 children, Martha B. Simons and her husband, Dr. Paul K. Simons; Grover F. Bowers III and his wife, Derbiana Peeples Bowers; William T. Bowers and his wife, Julia Roman Bowers. His 7 grandchildren include Caroline S. Chase and husband, Samuel Chase III, Paul K. Simons Jr., Grover F. Bowers IV, Hunter T. Bowers, Margaret E. Bowers, William T. Bowers and Charles R. Bowers. Senator Bowers also has one great grandson, Samuel M. Chase IV. He was preceded in death by two brothers, DeTreville F. Bowers and Corrin F. Bowers.

He is also survived by his sister-in-law, Ms. Mary Eleanor Bowers of Estill, South Carolina. Ms. Bowers served as the Estill Office Special Assistant of the Second Congressional District until her retirement. Before that she served on the staff of the late Congressman Floyd Spence and was initially added to service by Congressman Arthur Ravenel.

THE DEFINITION OF TYRANNY;
LOOK NO FURTHER THAN THE
BUSH ADMINISTRATION AND THE
REPUBLICAN ENABLERS IN CON-
GRESS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, if Franz Kafka were writing his famous novel *The Trial* today,

he might find his inspiration in what is happening in America. In *The Trial* a man named Josef K awakens one morning and, for reasons never revealed, is arrested and subjected to the rigors of a bizarre judicial process for an unspecified crime. The agents who arrest him never tell him under what or whose authority he is being arrested. He is ultimately executed never knowing what he has done.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to enter into the RECORD a column by Bob Herbert entitled “The Definition of Tyranny” which appeared in the July 17, 2006 edition of *The New York Times*. The subject of Mr. Herbert’s article is the Bush Administration’s response to the Supreme Court’s holding in *Hamdan vs. Rumsfeld* that the military tribunals in use at Guantánamo Bay were illegal. The President was not authorized by Congress, nor did he have the power under Title II of the Constitution, to make law for the tribunals or for the treatment of prisoners at Guantánamo Bay even though the country was engaged, he argued, in a “war on terror.” The Court also faulted the President’s failure to apply Article III of the Geneva Conventions in its treatment of prisoners at Guantánamo Bay.

In response, the President has requested that the Congress make legal what the Court found illegal. This response brought to my mind the situation in which Josef K found himself in *The Trial*. I enter this article by Mr. Herbert for the edification of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

[From the *New York Times*, July 17, 2006]

THE DEFINITION OF TYRANNY

(By Bob Herbert)

Congress is dithering and the American public doesn’t even seem particularly concerned as the administration of George W. Bush systematically trashes such fundamental American values as justice, due process, respect for human rights and submission to the rule of law.

In the kangaroo courts that the administration concocted to try detainees at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, a defendant could be prevented from seeing the evidence against him, would not have the right to attend his own trial and would not have the right to appeal the sentence to a civilian court.

That’s slapstick justice, a process worthy of the Marx Brothers.

“You have been accused of being a terrorist.”

“Where is the evidence?”

“We can’t show it to you.”

“That’s ridiculous.”

“So is this court. We find you guilty. Take him away.”

The Supreme Court now says, in a vote that was closer than it should have been, that this sort of madness cannot be permitted. In its recent decision striking down the tribunals for terror suspects at Guantánamo, the court said of the defendant, Salim Ahmed Hamdan: “He will be, and indeed already has been, excluded from his own trial.”

The court said, in effect, that this is not the American way, that ours is not a Marx Brothers republic. Not yet, anyway. (It most likely will be if Mr. Bush gets to appoint one or two more justices to the court.)

The Bush-Cheney regime believes it can do whatever outlandish things it wants, including torturing people and keeping them incarcerated for life without even the semblance of due process. And it’s not giving up. The administration now wants Congress to authorize what the Supreme Court has plainly said was wrong. White House lawyers, in a

torturous (pun intended) interpretation of the court’s ruling, seem to be arguing that the kangaroo courts, otherwise known as military commissions, will be quite all right if only Congress will say so.

They’re not all right. They’re an abomination (like the secret C.I.A. prisons and the practice of extraordinary rendition) that spits in the face of the idea that the United States is a great and civilized nation.

“Can you imagine if the Hamdan decision, among others, had gone the other way?” said Michael Ratner, president of the Center for Constitutional Rights, which has been waging an extraordinary fight to secure basic legal protections for prisoners at Guantánamo. “I mean we’d be looking at a dark nightmare.”

The court’s decision brought into sharp relief the importance of one of the most fundamental aspects of American government, the separation of powers. Checks and balances. The judicial branch put a halt—a check—on a gruesomely illegal practice by the executive.

Mr. Bush has tried to scrap the very idea of checks and balances. The Republican-controlled Congress has, for the most part, rolled over like trained seals for the president. And Mr. Bush is trying mightily to pack the courts with right-wingers who will do the same. Under those circumstances, his will becomes law.

Justice John Paul Stevens, who wrote the majority opinion in the Hamdan case, referred to a seminal quote from James Madison. The entire quote is as follows: “The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.”

As the center noted in a recent report, “The U.S. government has employed every possible tactic to evade judicial review of its detention and interrogation practices in the ‘war on terror,’ including allegations that U.S. personnel subject prisoners to torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.”

There is every reason to be alarmed about the wretched road that Bush, Cheney et al. are speeding along. It is as if they were following a route deliberately designed to undermine a great nation.

A lot of Americans are like spoiled rich kids who take their wealth for granted. Too many of us have forgotten—or never learned—the real value of the great American ideals. Too many are standing silently by as Mr. Bush and his cronies engage in the kind of tyrannical and uncivilized behavior that has brought so much misery—and ultimately ruin—to previous societies.

BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM
VETMEDICA, INC.

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc. in St. Joseph, Missouri as it celebrates its 25 year anniversary. This company is a subsidiary of Boehringer Ingelheim Corporation, one of the world’s 20 leading pharmaceutical companies. Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.’s involvement has impacted all areas of the St. Joseph, Missouri community for the past 25 years.